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No. 24] NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1963/VAISAKHA 4, 1885

LOK SABHA

The following Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on the 24th April, 1963:—

*BILL No. 22 OF 1963

A bill to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fourteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1963. Short title and commencement.

5 (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

9 of 1961. 2. In section 2 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after the words "the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay," the words "the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi," shall be inserted. Amendment of section 2.

3. In section 3 of the principal Act,—

(a) in clause (c), after sub-clause (i), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:— Amendment of section 3.

15 " (ia) in relation to the society known as the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi, the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi;";

(b) in clause (j), after sub-clause (i), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

20 " (ia) the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi;".

*The President has, in pursuance of clause (3) of article 117 of the Constitution of India, recommended to Lok Sabha, the consideration of the Bill.

Amend-
ment of
section 4.

4. In section 4 of the principal Act, after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(1A) The College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi shall, on such incorporation, be called the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.”.

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Amend-
ment of
section 12.

5. In sub-section (3) of section 12 of the principal Act, for the word, brackets and letter “clause (c)”, the word, brackets and letter “clause (e)” shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, substituted.

Amend-
ment of
section 38.

6. In section 38 of the principal Act, in clause (b), for the words “any Academic Council constituted in relation to any Institute”, the words “the Staff Committee constituted in relation to the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi and any Academic Council constituted in relation to any other Institute” shall be substituted.

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College of
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logy, Delhi
to cease
to be affi-
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College of
University
of Delhi,

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Delhi University Act, 1922, or the Statutes made thereunder, the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi, incorporated under this Act, shall, on the commencement of this Act, cease to be an “Affiliated College” within the meaning of clause (a) of section 2 of the Delhi University Act, 1922, except as respect things done or omitted to be done before such cesser.

8 of 1922

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Implementation Committee of the Development Plan of the Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi, the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi, was set up and it admitted the first batch of students in 1961. The College was registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, with its administration vesting in an autonomous Board of Governors. The College prepares students for the first degree in Mechanical, Electrical, Civil and Chemical Engineering and Textile Technology of the University of Delhi. The College is fully financed by the Central Government.

2. Assistance for the establishment of the College has been secured from the United Kingdom; the British Industries have agreed to make contributions for the supply of equipment to the College of the value of £250,000 and the Government of U.K. will make available to the College the services of 10 Professors under the Colombo Plan. Arrangements have also been made for the training of Indian teachers of the College in U.K. Universities and Institutions.

3. With the arrival of the British Professors, the interest of the Government of U.K. and the industrialists of that country in the working of the College became more and more pronounced culminating in the desire on the part of both the Indian staff and their British colleagues to develop the College into a first class technological institution.

4. Negotiations for securing further assistance for the College from the U.K. have led to an understanding that U.K. will increase the assistance from £250,000 to £650,000 for equipment and will make available services of five more professors and also increase number of training facilities if India will take steps to ensure that the College would have the power to shape its own academic policies and courses; and further, the Government of India would make adequate provision of funds for the College to construct buildings to house the equipment to be supplied by U.K.

5. In the present conditions of the country, concerted efforts are required to be made for economic mobilisation and this involves

training of large number of high grade technologists. The scheme of the College may therefore be enlarged with advantage to enable it to function like the other four Institutes of Technology established by the Central Government in the country. The College has already succeeded in creating an atmosphere which instils in the minds of students a spirit of objective enquiry and a sense of purpose and is helping them develop a balanced and integrated personality.

6. One of the important tasks of the College is to meet the present and future needs of industry and technology. The broad objectives of the College are similar to the Indian Institutes of Technology, Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras and Kanpur which are governed by the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, although in actual working, there will be difference of emphasis on separate fields, particularly at the advanced level. The Bill seeks (i) to retain the individuality of the College by declaring it an institution of national importance under article 246, read with Seventh Schedule, List I, entry 64 of the Constitution, (ii) to rename it as "Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi" and (iii) to bring it within the ambit of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. The Institute will have the power to grant degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions as at present possessed by the four Indian Institutes of Technology, Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras and Kanpur.

NEW DELHI;
The 8th April, 1963.

HUMAYUN KABIR.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The Bill seeks to declare the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi, as a body corporate, rename it as 'Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi' and bring it within the ambit of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

2. The Institute will maintain the departments covering various fields of science, engineering and technology for training of technical personnel. Finances, required by it for exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions, shall be payable by the Central Government in the shape of grants-in-aid each year. At this stage, it is not possible to frame an accurate estimate of the man-power, equipment, etc., needed to enable the Institute to exercise its powers and discharge the functions provided under the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, but, since the development of the Institute will be according to the proposals that may be approved by the Government, the funds, to be given will be for programmes so approved. They will depend on the number of courses and departments that may be opened by the Institute, as determined by the Government, to fulfil its obligations to the needs of the nation. The total outlay on the scheme is, however, expected to be of the order of Rs. 5.65 crores (excluding the cost of equipment to be received from the U.K.) and ultimate recurring grant from Government will be of the order of Rs. 65 lakhs per annum.

3. In the budget for 1963-64, a total provision of Rs. 90.42 lakhs (excluding the cost of equipment to be received from U.K. as gift) has been proposed. Funds to be made available in the subsequent years will be determined each year. A provision of Rs. 250 lakhs was originally made in the Third Five Year Plan for the project. However, the Planning Commission has agreed that the financial provision required during the Plan period for the implementation of the project will be found by adjustment within the Plan.

4. The Institute has been empowered to receive grants, gifts, donations, benefactions, bequests or transfers from private bodies or individuals.

5. All monies placed at the disposal of the Institute will constitute the Fund of the Institute and will not lapse at the end of the year. It shall be taken into account in making funds available to the Institute in subsequent years.

M. N. KAUL,
Secretary.